DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 100 595 RC 008 287

AUTHOR	Lever, Michael F.
TITLE	Place of Residence Projections of East Texas Rural Youth: Changes Between 1966 and 1972. Departmental Information Report No. 74-1.
INSTITUTION	Texas A and M Univ., College Station. Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.
SPONS AGENCY	Cooperative State Research Service (DOA), Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	TAES-74-1; USDA(CSRS)-S-81
PUB DATE	Sep 74
NOTE	31p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$1.85 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	*Aspiration; Caucasians; Comparative Statistics; *Expectation; Grade 10; *High School Students; Longitudinal Studies; Negro Youth; Race; *Residential Patterns; *Rural Youth; Sex (Characteristics); Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	*East Texas

ABSTRACT

The changes in residence projections (statements of behavior, attitudes, or beliefs about future residence status) of rural East Texas high school sophomores between 1966 and 1972 were examined. Focus was on general trends over the time span as well as those specific to race, sex, and respondent's residence. The analysis involved an age-education-level cohort in order to estimate changes due to factors originating in the individual's environment rather than those associated with individual development over a given time span. Types of residence projections examined were: aspirations, expectations, anticipatory deflection, aspiration intensity, and expectation certainty. Respondents (473 sophomores in 1966 and 461 in 1972) were from 3 low income rural counties in East Texas (Burleson, Leon, and San Jacinto) which had high proportions of blacks. The same group-administered questionnaire and administration procedures were used both years. Some findings were: (1) the youth had shifted to some extent away from urban and toward rural residences in their aspirations and expectations; (2) the shift was greater for white than for black youth and greater for males than females; and (3) black females were less certain in 1972 than 1966 of attaining their residence expectation. (NQ)

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Place of Residence Projections of East Texas Rural Youth: Changes Between 1966 and 1972

Departmental

INFORMATION REPORT NO. 74-1

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
J. E. Miller, Director
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas

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ED100595

PLACE OF RESIDENCE PROJECTIONS OF EAST TEXAS RURAL YOUTH: CHANGES BETWEEN 1966 AND 1972

Michael F. Lever
Department of Rural Sociology
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas

Departmental Information Report 74-1

September, 1974

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INTRODUCTION[1/]

As youth from rural areas approach adulthood, they face the likelihood of leaving their homes to migrate to urban areas because of limited employment opportunities in rural locations. The extent to which young people anticipate this likelihood as well as the extent to which they are favorably inclined toward it should be reflected in their desires and expectations for future residence location. A number of studies have examined the residence orientations of rural youth and certain patterns have emerged from these studies.

It appears that, in general, rural high school youth prefer or expect to live in urban areas in the future. This was the case in several studies conducted in the South (Schwarzweller, 1960; Youmans, et al., 1965; Hernandez and Picou, 1969; and Kuvlesky and Pelham, 1970). Another study conducted in Michigan, however, found that the majority of its respondents preferred rural residence (Cowhig, et al., 1960). An exception to the general trend toward preferring or expecting urban residence is found among white boys, the majority of whom favor rural instead of urban residence (Schwarzweller, 1960; Youmans, et al., 1965; Kuvlesky and Pelham, 1970). In those studies examining race and sex differences (Youmans, et al., 1965; Hernandez and Picou, 1969; and Kuvlesky and Pelham, 1970), it was found that a higher

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[1/] This report is a product of research activities supported by TAES project H-2811 and USDA-CSRS Regional Project S-81, "Development of Human Resource Potentials of Rural Youth in the South and Their Patterns of Mobility." It is a contribution toward a regional set of analyses involving Agricultural Experiment Stations from four other Southern states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

percentage of girls than boys and a higher percentage of blacks than whites preferred or expected urban residence.

The available evidence then, indicates that rural youth do have orientations toward their future residence, or residence projections, that these projections are generally compatible with the continuing rural-to urban migration patterns in this country, and that there are differences in the residence projections of rural youth by race and also differences by sex. The studies reported so far have focused on the residence projections of rural youth at one point in time. What has not yet been examined is what happens to these projections over time. The intention here is to examine this question of changes over time in the residence projections of rural youth.

Objectives

The purpose of this report is to examine the changes in residence projections of rural East Texas high school sophomores between 1966 and 1972. Respondents in 1966 and 1972 were high school sophomores. The focus will be on general trends over the time span as well as on those which may be specific to race, sex, and residence of respondents.

The analysis involves an age-educational-level cohort (high school sophomores) in order to estimate the changes due to historical influences operating through comparable sets of respondents in the two time periods as opposed to those associated with individual development within a given set of respondents over time. (See Ryder, 1970 for a discussion of the implications of using cohorts in an analysis of change.) The main objective is to examine changes in residence projections which can be reasonably attributed to factors originating in the individual's environment.

Residence Projections

The term "projection" is used here to represent predictive statements about behavior, attitudes, or beliefs at some time in the future (Lever, 1969, pp. 3-4). Residence projections, then, are a type of status projection and refer to statements about behavior, attitudes or beliefs about future residence status. These residence projections consist of, or are derived from, responses of youth to a questionnaire which focused on residence as well as other status areas. The types of residence projections of concern in this paper are: aspirations; expectations; anticipatory deflection; intensity of aspiration; and certainty of expectation.[2/]

Residence Aspirations refer to the kind of place the youth most desired to live the rest of their lives, chosen from the following categories:

Urban	Large City
	Small City
Rural	Town or Village
	In the country, but not on a farm
	On a farm

For summary analysis, the first two categories were collapsed into an urban category and the last three into a rural category.

Residence Expectations refer to the kind of place the youth really expected to live the rest of their lives. The categories of choice and those used for summary analysis are the same as for Residence Aspirations.

Anticipatory Deflection refers to the convergence or divergence of residence aspirations and expectations. If an individual's expectation is

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[2/] The residence projections used here are those employed in Kuvlesky and Pelham, 1970. The general development of the conceptual framework is treated in Kuvlesky and Bealer, 1966.

the same as his aspiration, then anticipatory deflection is None. If the aspiration and expectation are different, then anticipatory deflection is classified as: Rural to Urban if the respondent's aspiration fell into the rural category and his expectation in the urban category; Urban to Rural if the aspiration was urban and the expectation rural; and as Other if there was a shift in expectation from aspiration that remained within either the urban or rural categories. The possibilities for anticipatory deflection, then are as follows:

None
Rural to Urban
Urban to Rural
Other

Intensity of Aspiration refers to the importance of residence aspirations to the youth when compared to six other life goals (leisure, education, income, occupation, material goods, and family). Respondents ranked these goals on a scale of 1 (most important) to 7 (least important). The analysis here will involve a collapsed scale for Level of Intensity as follows:

High (1,2)
Intermediate (3,4,5)
Low (6,7)

Certainty of Expectation refers to the degree of confidence the respondents have that they will actually attain their residence expectation. The categories used in this analysis are as follows:

Very Sure
Sure
Not Very Sure
Not Sure

Sampling and Data Collection

Respondents for this study were high school sophomores from three rural nonmetropolitan counties in East Texas (Burleson, Leon, and San Jacinto) which contain high proportions of blacks and are economically depressed relative to the State as a whole. Proportions of Blacks in the counties varied from more than one fourth the population in Burleson to more than forty percent in San Jacinto in 1969. The county with the highest median family income in 1969 (Burleson) fell below $3,000 of the State median family income of $8,490 in the same year (Dowdell, 1973; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970). Data were collected in 1966 and 1972 from all high school sophomores in the three counties who were present in school on the day of the interviews. A group administered questionnaire was employed in both years, with administration procedures in 1972 patterned on those used in 1966. Table 1 reports the race and sex composition of respondents in this study, excluding those who did not report their residence, race, or sex.

Table 1. East Texas Respondents by Race and Sex.

	All Sophomores			Black			White		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1966	242	231	473	98	99	197	144	132	276
1972	231	230	461	98	93	191	133	137	270

ANALYSIS OF RESIDENCE PROJECTIONS[3/]

The focus of the analysis is on historical change in residence projections of East Texas rural youth between 1966 and 1972. Each projection will be examined for trends over time by race and sex. Later in the paper the effects of actual residence of respondents on changes will also be examined.

Residence Aspirations and Expectations

Aspirations and expectations will be examined together since they are very similar. For each race-sex category there is a decline from 1966-1972 in the proportions of youth both aspiring to and expecting urban residence (see Table 2), with a corresponding increase in proportions both aspiring to and expecting rural residence. This trend away from urban residence is

Table 2. Percent of Aspirations and Expectations that were Urban and Decline in that Percentage, 1966-1972.

	Male Sophomores				Female Sophomores			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	1966	1972	1966	1972	1966	1972	1966	1972
	%		%		%		%	
Urban aspirations	72.4	61.8	30.5	16.0	79.8	76.4	55.7	33.6
Decline in percentage points	(-10.6)		(-14.5)		(- 3.4)		(-22.1)	
Urban expectations	78.5	63.2	44.5	23.9	75.7	67.0	62.8	41.6
Decline in percentage points	(-15.3)		(-20.6)		(- 8.7)		(-21.2)	

[3/] Chi square tests of significance were run on differences between 1966 and 1972 for each race-sex category for each projection. Results for aspirations and expectations are listed in Appendix Table A, and those for other projections are included at the bottom of text tables.

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much more pronounced for white youth than for blacks and also more pronounced for boys than for girls, as Table 3 indicates. The rates in Table 3 represent the percentage change between 1966 and 1972 in those aspiring to and expecting urban residence. The figure for black males' aspirations (-14.6), for instance, indicates that there was a decline of 14.6% in the number of black males aspiring to urban residence in 1972 as compared to 1966. The rates of decline for whites can be seen to be much higher.

Table 3. Rate of Decline* in Urban Aspirations and Expectations from 1966 to 1972, by Race and Sex.

	Male Sophomores		Female Sophomores	
	Black	White	Black	White
Aspirations	-14.6	-47.5	- 4.3	-39.7
Expectations	-19.5	-46.3	-11.5	-33.8

* Rate of decline = (1972 percent - 1966 percent) ÷ 1966 percent x 100

For whites of both sexes, the trend away from urban aspirations and expectations involves both large cities and small cities. For blacks, only large cities appear to be involved, with some gain in proportions both aspiring to and expecting to reside in small cities. The gain is notably greater for black females than for black males (Tables 4 and 5). The percent of respondents aspiring to large city residence and the percent expecting large city residence declined for all race sex categories in 1972. Among whites, the decline exists for small city residence as well. Only among black females was there a notable increase in aspirations and expectations for small city residence, and this increase did not completely offset the even stronger decline in aspirations and expectations for large city residence.

Table 4. Change in Percent Aspiring to and Expecting Residence in Large Cities and Small Cities, 1966-1972.

	Male Sophomores				Female Sophomores			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	1966	1972	1966	1972	1966	1972	1966	1972
Large City								
Aspirations	61.2	50.5	10.4	5.3	66.7	49.5	20.6	8.8
Expectation	66.3	47.4	18.8	7.7	54.4	37.5	20.4	13.1
Small City								
Aspirations	11.2	11.3	20.1	10.7	13.1	26.9	35.1	24.8
Expectations	12.2	15.8	25.7	16.2	21.2	29.5	42.4	28.5

Table 5. Rate of Change in Aspirations and Expectations to Large and Small Cities by Race and Sex, 1966-1972.

	Male Sophomores		Female Sophomores	
	Black	White	Black	White
Large City				
Aspirations	-17.5	-49.0	-25.8	-57.3
Expectations	-28.5	-59.0	-31.1	-35.8
Small City				
Aspirations	+ 0.9	-46.8	+105.3	-29.3
Expectations	+29.5	-37.0	+ 39.2	-32.8

Since the shift between 1966 and 1972 in residence aspirations and expectations has been away from urban residences, it is useful to take a look at the detailed rural residence categories (Table 6) to see which rural residence locations were the recipients of the shift.

Table 6 indicates that, except for white males there were notable increases in 1972 in proportions aspiring to and expecting both town or village and country nonfarm residence. For white males there was a decline in 1972 in aspirations and expectations in the country nonfarm category, but an increase in the town or village category. Among both black males and white females, the rural residence category which was the main recipient

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Table 6. Change in Percent Aspiring to and Expecting Rural Residence, by Type of Residence, 1966-1972.

Type of Rural Residence	Male Sophomores				Females Sophomores			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	1966	1972	1966	1972	1966	1972	1966	1972
Town or Village								
Aspirations	6.1	9.3	9.7	12.2	8.1	11.8	13.0	19.7
Expectations	6.1	9.5	11.8	19.2	9.1	15.9	14.4	22.6
Country Nonfarm								
Aspirations	12.2	25.8	36.1	32.8	9.1	9.7	21.4	39.4
Expectations	9.2	24.2	26.4	25.4	11.1	14.8	12.1	29.9
Farm								
Aspirations	9.2	3.1	23.6	38.9	3.0	2.2	9.9	7.3
Expectations	6.1	3.2	17.4	31.5	4.0	2.3	10.6	5.8

of the shift from urban projections was the country nonfarm category. For black females, it was the town or village category. Except for white males, there is a general substantial decline from 1966 to 1972 in proportions aspiring to and proportions expecting farm residence. For white males there is a notable increase in proportions aspiring to and expecting farm residence.

The general trend in both aspirations and expectations from 1966 to 1972 is a shift from urban residence toward town or village and country nonfarm residence. There is also a minor shift (except among white males) away from rural farm residence. The majority of blacks of both sexes both aspired to and expected urban residence in 1966 as well as in 1972. For white males, on the other hand, a majority in both 1966 and 1972 aspired to and expected rural residence. Although most of the white females in 1966 aspired to and expected urban residence, a majority of them both aspired to and expected rural residence in 1972 (Table 2).

Anticipatory Deflection

Table 7 presents the changes in percentages of youth experiencing anticipatory deflection from their residence aspirations. Reported X^2's indicate generally poor levels of statistical significance for changes between 1966 and 1972. Only a few tentative conclusions can be drawn. For blacks of both sexes, the percentage who experienced no deflection (None) from residence aspirations declined in 1972. The decline was greater for females than for males. For whites of both sexes there was an increase in 1972 in percentages experiencing no deflection (None) from residence aspirations. The increase was noticeable for males but insignificant for females. The majority of respondents in each race-sex category experienced no anticipatory deflection from residence aspirations in either 1966 or 1972. Because of the low levels of statistical significance and the generally small changes involved, it is reasonable to consider anticipatory deflection as remaining stable from 1966 to 1972.

Intensity of Residence Aspiration[4/]

Table 8 reports changes between 1966 and 1972 in intensity of aspiration. Changes for males are not statistically significant. No clear patterns are discernible. Among the females, intensity of residence aspirations declined somewhat relative to other life goals for blacks and increased somewhat for whites. For all race-sex categories in both 1966 and 1972, the majority of respondents fell in the intermediate range of intensity with respect to residence aspirations.

[4/] The detailed seven-level scale of intensity of residence aspiration revealed no differences between 1966 and 1972 for any race-sex category which were significant at the .05 level and revealed no discernible patterns.

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Table 7. Change in Deflection Anticipated From Residence Aspirations of East Texas Sample, 1966-1972.

Deflection Anticipated	MALE SOPHOMORES						FEMALE SOPHOMORES					
	BLACK			WHITE			BLACK			WHITE		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
None	85.7	81.0	- 4.7	60.4	69.2	+ 8.8	72.7	61.4	-11.3	64.1	65.7	+ 1.6
Rural to Urban	8.2	6.3	- 1.9	18.0	11.5	- 6.5	4.0	9.1	+ 5.1	13.0	14.6	+ 1.6
Urban to Rural	2.0	4.2	+ 2.2	4.2	3.8	- 0.4	8.1	17.0	+ 8.9	6.1	6.6	+ 0.5
Other	4.1	8.4	+ 4.3	17.4	15.4	- 2.0	15.2	12.5	- 2.7	16.8	13.1	- 3.7
Total	100.0	99.9	--	100.0	99.9	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N=	98	95	--	144	130	--	99	88	--	131	137	--

(df=3) X^2=2.54 P>.30 X^2=2.94 P>.30 X^2=6.02 P>.10 X^2=0.78 P>.80

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Table 8. Change in Level of Intensity of Residence Aspirations of East Texas Sample, 1966-1972.

Level of Intensity	MALE SOPHOMORES						FEMALE SOPHOMORES					
	BLACK			WHITE			BLACK			WHITE		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
High (1,2)	7.2	5.5	- 1.7	13.3	15.3	+ 2.0	8.2	2.3	- 5.9	6.1	15.3	+ 9.2
Intermed. (3,4,5)	68.0	72.5	+ 4.5	64.3	61.8	- 2.5	72.4	64.4	- 8.0	67.9	63.5	- 4.4
Low (6,7)	24.7	22.0	- 2.7	22.4	22.9	+ 0.5	19.4	33.3	+13.9	26.0	21.2	- 4.8
Total	99.9	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--
N =	97	91	--	143	131	--	98	87	--	131	137	--
(df=2)	X^2=0.51 P>.70			X^2=0.26 P>.80			X^2=6.83 P<.05			X^2=6.12 P<.05		

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Certainty of Expectation

Table 9 reports changes in certainty between 1966 and 1972. Most of the changes are notably small and statistically significance low, but some tentative patterns do appear. For all race-sex categories except for black females, there seems to be a slight increase in confidence regarding residence expectations in 1972. Black females indicate a decline in confidence regarding residence expectations in 1972. The great majority of respondents in 1966 and 1972 were generally split between the two middle categories of "Sure" and "Not Very Sure."

Relationship Between Current Residence and Residence Projections

These rural respondents were classified as residing either on farms, in the country but not on a farm, or in a town or village. The current residence of respondents did have some effect on their residence projections as will be seen in the sections to follow.

Aspirations and Expectations

The effects of residence were similar for both residence aspirations and residence expectations. For each race-sex category and residence group, with the exception of aspirations of black males residing in a town or village and aspirations of black females from country nonfarm residence, the decline over time in proportions aspiring to and expecting urban residence was consistent (Table 10).

Table 11 reports the rates of change (percentage increase or decline) in urban aspirations and expectations between 1966 and 1972. In general the effects of residence of respondent on urban aspirations and expectations results in a reasonably consistent pattern. Viewing the farm, country-nonfarm

Table 9. Change in Certainty of Residence Expectations of East Texas Sample, 1966-1972.

Certainty of Expectations	MALE SOPHOMORES						FEMALE SOPHOMORES					
	BLACK			WHITE			BLACK			WHITE		
	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change	1966 %	1972 %	Change
Very Sure	16.5	20.6	+ 4.1	10.4	22.0	+11.6	21.2	20.6	- 0.6	12.9	14.0	+ 1.1
Sure	39.2	39.2	0.0	37.5	38.6	+ 1.1	39.4	27.2	-12.2	35.6	38.2	+ 2.6
Not Very Sure	39.2	40.2	+ 1.0	41.7	31.8	- 9.9	33.3	45.6	+12.3	40.2	38.2	- 2.0
Not Sure	5.2	0.0	- 5.2	10.4	7.6	- 2.8	6.1	6.5	+ 0.4	11.4	9.6	- 1.8
Total	100.1	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	99.9	--	100.1	100.0	--
N =	97	97	--	144	132	--	99	92	--	132	136	--
(df=3)	X^2=5.46 P>.10			X^2=8.21 P<.05			X^2=3.99 P>.20			X^2=0.46 P>.90		

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Table 10. Percent of Aspirations and Expectations that were Urban, by Residence, 1966-1972.

Urban Aspirations	Farm 1966	Farm 1972	Country Nonfarm 1966	Country Nonfarm 1972	Town or Village 1966	Town or Village 1972
Black Males	75.8	60.0	67.7	63.0	65.2	65.4
White Males	18.0	5.0	16.2	10.6	45.9	29.4
Black Females	82.9	69.3	72.7	76.0	87.6	80.8
White Females	51.7	15.0	50.0	22.6	58.4	49.1
Urban Expectations						
Black Males	81.8	60.0	70.6	62.3	78.2	72.0
White Males	32.0	7.5	35.5	24.3	57.4	37.2
Black Females	74.2	58.3	72.7	65.2	81.2	73.1
White Females	60.0	40.0	52.9	30.2	66.6	52.5

Table 11. Rates of Change in Urban Aspirations and Expectations by Residence of Respondent, 1966-1972

Urban Aspirations	Farm	Country Nonfarm	Town or Village
Black Males	-20.8	- 6.9	+ 0.3
White Males	-72.2	-34.6	-35.9
Black Females	-16.4	+ 4.5	- 7.8
White Females	-71.0	-54.8	-15.9
Urban Expectations			
Black Males	-26.6	-11.8	- 7.9
White Males	76.6	-31.5	-35.2
Black Females	-21.4	-10.3	-10.0
White Females	-33.3	-42.9	-21.2

and town or village categories as a continuum from more rural to less rural, the trend is for the decline in aspirations and expectations for urban residence to increase as current residence of respondent becomes more rural. Those residing on farms have declined the most between 1966 and 1972 in urban aspirations and expectations. Country nonfarm residents tended to be in the middle, with town or village respondents tending to decline the least.

Other Residence Projections

Chi squares for changes over time by residence in anticipatory deflection, intensity of aspiration and certainty of expectation were not significant in virtually all cases.[5/] In addition to this, patterns over time by residence could not be detected. Residence of respondent apparently has not affected these three variables over the time period considered here.

SUMMARY

Between 1966 and 1972, East Texas rural youth, as represented by the sample employed in this study, appear to have changed with respect to some of their residence projections and remained stable with respect to others. The following patterns have emerged from the present analysis:

1. East Texas rural youth have shifted to some extent away from urban and toward rural residences in their aspirations and expectations.
2. The shift is greater for white than for black youth and greater for males than females.

[5/] See Appendix Table B.

3. There is a positive relationship between extent of rurality of current residence and the magnitude of the shift away from urban residence.
4. Except for white males, the shift represents an increase in aspirations and expectations for rural nonfarm residence.
5. Only white males (from all three residence categories) increased in their aspirations and expectations for rural farm residence.
6. Proportionately, fewer blacks and more whites of both sexes experienced no deflection anticipated from their residence aspirations in 1972 compared to 1966.
7. Intensity of residence aspiration remained unchanged for males between 1966 and 1972, while it declined somewhat for black females and increased somewhat for white females.
8. Black females were less certain in 1972 than 1966 of attaining their residence expectation. All other race-sex categories were slightly more certain.
9. Actual residence of respondents apparently had no effect on changes over time in anticipatory deflection, intensity of aspiration, or certainty of expectations.

CONCLUSION

This report has analyzed the changes over time in the residence projections of high school sophomores from three low income rural counties in East Texas. The major conclusions of the analysis are that there has been a shift in aspirations and expectations away from urban residence toward rural (primarily nonfarm) residence, and that the shift is greater in magnitude for white youth, and comparatively greater for males than for females. Although the rural areas which are the primary recipients of this shift in aspiration and expectations are the nonfarm areas, there has been a significant increase in the proportions of white males aspiring to and expecting farm residence.

Because of the nature of the sample, generalizing these findings beyond East Texas rural youth is not warranted. However, preliminary findings from a study of rural high school sophomores in Georgia over the same time period indicate a similar trend away from urban aspirations and expectations (Knapp and Smith , 1974). The Georgia sample was comparable to the East Texas sample in that it involved sophomores from low income rural counties. The similarity of findings indicates a possible trend operating among rural youth from low-income areas but additional research is required in order to confirm or deny the possibility.

Apart from the generalizability of the findings of the East Texas study are the implications of these findings. The relationship between residence projections of young people and the type of residence they ultimately achieve is not yet known, but there is indirect evidence from migration studies supporting the probability of a positive relationship (Yoesting and Bohlen, 1968). If there is in fact a positive relationship

between residence aspirations and expectations of youth and their subsequent residence locations, there is reason to expect an increase in the proportions of youth (of the type studied here) who will reside in rural areas of the state. Such a development could act to alleviate somewhat the problems of rural areas associated with the longstanding out-migration of young people, and could contribute to rural development.

The reasons for the noted decline in urban aspirations and expectations can only be speculated upon since the data employed in the current analysis does not bear on this question. It is possible that the attention given the problems of the cities in the 1960's had some impact. Urban deterioration in terms of social disorganization, severe economic problems and pollution problems may well have had an effect on the attraction of the city to young rural people. The contemporary movement among youth involving a concern for ecology and a return to nature and simpler life styles may also have had an impact.

The increased proportion of white males aspiring to and expecting rural farm residence in 1972 as compared to 1966 was fairly substantial and may indicate the existence of an increasing pool of potential farmers among rural youth. This finding should be interpreted with caution however. It was not determined in the current analysis whether those projecting farm residence also projected farming as an occupation. Until this is determined it is not known whether these youth desire and expect to farm as a full-time occupation, as a part-time occupation, or simply desire and expect to live on a farm as a residential preference.

APPENDIX

Appendix Table A. Results of X^2 Tests of Change Between 1966 and 1972 for Residence Aspirations and Expectations by Race and Sex.

	df	X^2	P
Residence Aspirations			
Black Males	4	9.27	<.10
White Males	4	11.94	<.02
Black Females	4	7.85	<.10
White Females	4	18.35	<.01
Residence Expectations			
Black Males	4	11.65	<.05
White Males	4	17.31	<.01
Black Females	4	6.90	>.10
White Females	4	20.24	<.001

Appendix Table B. Results of X^2 Tests of Association Between Residence of Respondents and Residence Projections, 1966 and 1972, by Race and Sex.

		Black Males			White Males		
		df	X^2	P	df	X^2	P
Aspirations	1966	8	15.33	< .10	8	51.14	<.001
	1972	8	8.63	> .30	8	48.56	<.001
Expectations	1966	8	8.36	> .30	8	43.95	<.001
	1972	8	5.46	> .70	8	53.38	<.001
Anticipatory Deflection	1966	6	5.74	> .30	6	3.72	> .70
	1972	6	10.89	<.10	6	9.82	> .10
Intensity of Aspirations	1966	4	0.55	> .95	4	3.71	> .30
	1972	4	5.01	> .20	4	8.89	<.10
Certainty of Expectations	1966	6	2.90	> .80	6	7.19	> .30
	1972	6	1.63	> .90	6	18.38	<.01

		Black Females			White Females		
		df	X^2	P	df	X^2	P
Aspirations	1966	8	8.25	> .30	8	18.59	<.02
	1972	8	7.52	> .30	8	26.31	<.001
Expectations	1966	8	5.55	> .50	8	20.13	<.01
	1972	8	7.17	> .50	8	17.20	<.05
Anticipatory Deflection	1966	6	5.20	> .50	6	1.15	> .95
	1972	6	7.53	> .20	6	4.56	> .50
Intensity of Aspirations	1966	4	3.39	> .30	4	3.10	> .50
	1972	4	0.77	> .90	4	0.40	> .98
Certainty of Expectations	1966	6	0.85	> .99	6	5.32	> .50
	1972	6	8.72	> .10	6	6.83	> .30

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